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THE SOUTH CAROLINA EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

HOW IT IS TO BE SECURED UNDER LEGISLATIVE PLAN.

Provisionaries Soon to Begin—Will be Made Up from Exhibits Now in the State Building at Charleston Exposition.

[The State, 11th.]

Every effort is to be made now that the general assembly has made provision for it to have South Carolina suitably represented at the world's fair at St. Louis. With the material in the way of exhibits in the State building at Charleston, if it can be secured and properly worked over, will form a fine exhibit.

Under the clause put in the appropriation act by the general assembly it will be the duty of the present South Carolina commission in charge of the State building and exhibit at the Charleston Exposition to take charge of the work. This commission will soon meet to map out a plan of action and get the preliminary work under way.

This provision in the appropriation act of this year for the exhibit at St. Louis reads as follows:

"For the purpose of preserving the exhibits of a permanent character at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition which may become the property of the State as provided in section 5 of an act entitled 'an act to provide for a building and a State exhibit at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, and to make an appropriation for the same, approved Feb. 8, 1901, and such county exhibits as may be placed under the care of said commission so as to form an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903, at St. Louis, Mo., \$2,500, and any unexpended balance of the appropriation in said act."

The section of the original act referred to reads as follows:

"Section 5. The commission hereinafore created shall receive and hold for the use of the State all exhibits of a permanent character that may become the property of the State by purchase, donation or otherwise, and shall make a report as to such exhibits to the general assembly at its first meeting after the close of the exposition."

In a letter to Gov. McSweeney, Mr. Charles N. Reeves, secretary of the committee on legislation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company received today says:

Sir: Your very kind letter of March 1, giving the amount of the South Carolina appropriation for the world's fair exhibit and list of the members of the commission, came during my absence in Minnesota.

Our people were very much pleased to note the patriotic action taken by the South Carolina legislature, and I want to thank you particularly for the kindly interest you have shown throughout. The commission is a strong body, and I believe that the South Carolina exhibit will be not only a credit to the State, but to the exposition as well.

THE PENSION LAW.

"Leona" Wants a Soldiers' Home or the Money Divided Between the Veterans—Other News.

Mr. Marcus Lester, has been very ill.

We learn that Mrs. Jas. Moore, has been very sick.

Mr. A. B. Mills, Sr., has a case of La Grippe.

Some of our farmers have sown a great deal of spring oats.

Our schools are all still running with good attendance.

Rev. A. McA. Pittman, of Greenwood, preached at Bethel last Sunday.

We had hoped that the last session of the legislature would have appropriated money to have built an old soldiers' home. As we consider the pension law as it stands today rotten from beginning to end, as it applies to certain individual soldiers and not to all who rendered service in the Confederate services. We favor an old soldiers' home let it cost what it may, or either proportion the amount expended to every old soldier, or his widow.

The home if it had been built in a few years would have been the State's property, and after built done away with appropriating money for pensions, and let all those who are not able to live at home without a pension go to the old soldiers' home and let the State bear all expenses, and if they refused to go give them nothing. Here is what we favor, to build an old soldiers' home or divide the apportionment of \$200,000 for pensions, in equal amounts to each old soldier or his widow, let him be rich or poor, high or low, as every man who went to the war was a target for the Yankee bullets, and faced the storm of shot and shell, and his life was held up to the missiles of death just the same as his poor neighbor who received a pension, and do away with property qualifications. The man who went to the war and did his duty and gets no pension, deserves one as much as the man who is receiving one.

We ask the question, is this fair legislation? That is the condition of affairs as we find them today, partial legislation to benefit some, while others receive none who were better soldiers may be than those receiving a pension. We claim it is right to divide the amount. If our legislature is going to apportion money for the old soldiers give them all a part if it only be \$1.00 a piece. We believe in "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." We believe if the State is going to pension her old soldiers there should be classes, as there is today in the law, and give every old soldier or his widow, rich or poor, their part of the apportionment, according to the class he comes under. We believe that the one leg and one arm soldiers should receive more than the others because they have been disabled from making an honest living, and suffered the loss of one of their limbs. If we are going to have partial legislation, and not going to give all the old soldiers or their widows a part of the apportionment made, then we say build an old soldiers' home, and do away with appropriating money to pension old soldiers and widows. And after the soldiers' home is built and if any of them refuses to go to it let them alone and stop pensioning them. We know of an old soldier who says he will perish before he will go to the County home, if the County home is not good enough for a man, when he needs help and an old soldiers' home is not to the taste of an old soldier or his widow and they are in need, and a home is offered them, and help freely given and they refuse, we say let them suffer. We would be glad to see the day come where all the old soldiers, or their widows receive their proportion, or either build an old soldiers' home for those brave boys of bygone years, and do away with partial legislation. Leona.

Newberry Co. March 10, 1902.

PRESIDENT WITHDRAWS CHAFFEE'S NOMINATION.
Shortage of \$300 in Accounts of Aiken Postoffice Reported by Inspector—No Explanation.

[Special to The State.]

Washington, March 10.—President Roosevelt has withdrawn the nomination of Wm. G. Chaffee to be postmaster at Aiken, because of the shortage in the accounts of Postmaster Chaffee amounting to \$300.

The matter was brought to the attention of the president through a report of a postoffice inspector which is now on file in the department.

As soon as the shortage was made known to President Roosevelt by Postmaster General Payne he told the latter he would take the matter in hand and the withdrawal of Chaffee's appointment is the result.

Senator McLaurin, upon whose recommendation President McKinley appointed Chaffee last summer, declined to discuss the matter today further than to confirm the above facts and to say that so far as he knows Chaffee had not offered an explanation of the affair.

No applications for appointment have been yet filed.

The senate had refused thus far to confirm the nomination on account of certain opposition to Chaffee from unknown quarters.

Changes Made in Pension Laws

SOME OF THE NEW ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A Clerical Error Discovered But There's No Way to Correct It—The County Pension Commissioner.

[The State, 8th.]

The general assembly at its recent session made considerable changes in the pension acts. Aside from increasing the appropriation to \$200,000 and providing for its disbursement in such a way that the most needy veterans would be more materially benefited than the others, the legislature passed some six or more acts making changes in the pension laws. Recently numerous requests have been made for copies of these acts, and for the information of those concerned. The State today publishes some of them; the others will be given tomorrow.

Yesterday in one of these new acts there was discovered a bad mistake of the engraving department, the words "first Monday in February" appearing when it is the manifest intention of the act that the first Monday in March was intended, for from its text the act shows that it was the intention of the framers to permit at least a month for the performance of certain duties between two meetings of the board. This error appears in the act creating the office of county pension commissioner, and it is somewhat of a problem as to how the difficulty thus created will be met.

The text of the act "to regulate county aid to Confederate soldiers and to prevent their disfranchisement," is as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina: That from and after the approval of this act the county board of commissioners of the various counties of this State shall have the right in their discretion to extend county aid to indigent Confederate soldiers in their respective counties at the home of such soldiers or at the homes of such relatives or friends: Provided, that it shall be established to the satisfaction of the said boards that such soldier is deserving of aid and is physically unable to earn a support, and that he does not obtain a sufficient pension from the State to support him.

Sec. 2. That no Confederate soldier shall be disfranchised by reason of his having received or is receiving such aid as aforesaid.

The act "to provide for the repair of artificial limbs of certain citizens of this State who were soldiers in the war between the States and to pay certain of such citizens money in lieu thereof," reads thus:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina: That the sum of \$2,000, if so much be necessary, be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the repair of artificial limbs heretofore donated to citizens of this State who lost a leg or arm, or who became permanently disabled in a leg or an arm during the military service in the war between the States.

Sec. 2. That the comptroller general be, and is hereby, authorized and required to draw his warrant on the State treasurer, and the State treasurer pay the same, for a sum not exceeding \$25 in favor of any citizens of this State, upon the presentation to him by or on behalf of such citizens of a certificate under seal of the clerk of court of the county wherein such citizen resides, that such citizen lost a leg or an arm or was permanently disabled in a leg or an arm while in military service of this State or the Confederate States in the war between the States, and that such citizen received an artificial limb under the act of 1879, the act of 1881 or the amendments thereof, and that said artificial limb needs repairs, and that such citizen is not on the State pension roll and also the estimates of the probable cost of such repair certified to by a reputable physician of the county wherein such citizen resides: Provided, that such citizen who is receiving a pension from the State

shall not be entitled to receive anything under this appropriation provided that the amount so appropriated shall be appropriated out of the pension fund: Provided, further, that in case any citizen received money instead of an artificial limb as provided under the act of 1879, the act of 1881 or the amendments thereof, that such person shall be allowed the sum of \$25 upon the presentation of a certificate under seal of the clerk of court of the county wherein such citizen resides, that he was entitled to receive such compensation instead of the artificial limb as provided in said act: Provided further, that all persons desiring the benefits of this act shall file their claims as herein provided within 90 days after the approval of this act, and if the comptroller general shall find that the amount of claims filed and approved exceed the said sum of \$2,000, then he shall pro rata the said sum among the claims approved by him.

Here is the act "creating a county pension commissioner, defining his duties and to further define and regulate the duty of county pension boards hereafter," in which the error has been made:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina: That each county pension board of the respective counties in this State shall at its first meeting in January in each year elect one of its members to the position of pension commissioner, whose duty it shall be to attend in the auditor's office of his county every Saturday during the month of January in each year for the purpose of meeting the pension applicants in each range and fix up all pension papers in a condition to go before said board, which said board shall meet on the first Monday in February of each year to pass upon said applications. Said commissioner shall be and is hereby authorized and required to administer oaths. When said applications have been approved by said board, said commissioner shall write up the lists of the same. Said board shall meet again on the first Monday of February in each year to sign said lists and immediately forward same to the comptroller general. Said pension commissioner shall be allowed \$2 a day as pay for his services, but shall not be paid for more than 10 days' service in any one year.

Below are given the last two of the new pension acts resulting from this year's session of the general assembly. The first is the act giving the requirements as to the eligibility for pensions and the method of disbursement. It reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina, that section 1065 of the code of laws of South Carolina, 1902, be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

Section 1065. The sum of at least \$150,000 shall be annually appropriated to pay the pensions provided for by this chapter, and in case the same, or such amounts as shall be appropriated shall be distributed proportionately among those legally entitled to receive the same: Provided, that those pensioners described in section 1066, as class A, class B, class C, No. 1, class C No. 3, shall have been first paid in full: Provided further, in case the same, or such amount as shall be appropriated shall be more than sufficient, then the amount so appropriated shall be distributed proportionately among all those legally entitled to receive the same.

Sec. 2. That section 1066 of the code of laws of South Carolina of 1902, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1066. The applicant must have been a resident of the State for two years prior to the time of the application. In order to obtain the benefits of this chapter, the applicant qualified by residence must also show: (A) If a man. 1st. That he was a bona fide soldier or sailor in the service of the State, or Confederate States in the war between the States; and second, either (a) that while in such service he lost a leg or

arm or sight, or received other bodily injury whereby he has become disabled, or that he is totally disabled by paralysis; and further, that neither himself nor his wife has an income exceeding \$150 per annum, nor property sufficient to produce such an income, or (b) that he has reached the age of 60 years, and that neither he nor his wife is receiving an annual income of \$75 from any source, nor possessed of property sufficient to produce such an income. (B) If a woman. First, That she is the widow of a man who was a bona fide soldier or sailor in the service of the State or of the Confederate States in the war between the States; and second, that she has never remarried or that she being sixty years of age is a widow again, her last husband having died, and 3, that either (a) she is sixty years of age, or (b) that her husband lost his life in the service of the State or of the Confederate States, and, fourth, that she has not an income of \$100 per annum nor property sufficient to produce same.

Augusta threatened with a mill strike. Operatives Demanded 10 Per Cent Advance General Close Down Expected Next Monday.

[Special to The State.]

Augusta, March 10.—The business interests of Augusta, and particularly of West End, the mill district, are worked up and very blue over the prospects of one the largest cotton mill strikes this section of the country has had to deal with in years.

About three weeks ago the operatives, principally the carders and spinners, made a demand for a 10 per cent. increase in wages to which the mills replied emphatically in the negative. The labor organizations set March 17, next Monday, as the last day of grace and decided to strike if the demand was not granted. The mill men say they will not put on the 10 per cent. increase and the determination of the operatives makes the strike inevitable.

Merchants of West End are entirely dependent upon the mill trade for the life of their business and all fear with the coming crisis comes also the collapse of many mercantile houses.

It is frequently stated that northern mills, principally Borden's "Iron mill," a print goods establishment of Fall River, Mass., are in with the operatives and are encouraging a southern strike in order to benefit themselves.

The operatives talk confidently of winning but business men see no chance for them in the fight.

The strike will go on Monday and will affect the Sibley, John P. King, Augusta factory, Enterprise and all other Augusta mills and quite likely those of Langley, Bath, Warrenville and nearby South Carolina towns.

WILL NOT ATTEND CORONATION.

President Roosevelt Decides That His Daughter Cannot Accept the Invitation.

Washington, March 7.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, will not attend the coronation of King Edward.

When the White House officials discussed the matter it was stated by those in position to know that she should not go.

It was learned to night that the reason why Miss Roosevelt will not attend the coronation of King Edward is because it has been found practically impossible for her to go simply as a young American girl traveling privately in the household of Special Ambassador Reid. Notwithstanding it was stated she would not go to London as the daughter of the President, but simply as Miss Roosevelt, it was learned that London court circles were considering seriously the question if the status became a matter of international discussion, the President considered the advisability of cancelling the visit, but found that an invitation to visit the Emperor and Empress of Germany was on the way to America. It was decided, in view of the youth of Miss Roosevelt and the international conditions, as well as courtesies she would be called on to meet, that the English visit and all its delights would have to be relinquished.

SECRETARY LONG LEAVES CABINET.

W. M. MOODY OF MASSACHUSETTS NAMED AS SUCCESSOR.

Old Secretary Out of Politics—Will Return to Law Practice—Kindly Notes Pass Between President and Himself.

Washington, March 10.—The third change in the cabinet of president Roosevelt occurred today when Secretary Long submitted his resignation in a graceful letter, it being accepted in one equally felicitous by the president. The change was made complete by the selection of Wm. Henry Moody of the Sixth Congressional district of Massachusetts, as Mr. Long's successor in the navy department. Mr. Moody will assume charge of the navy department May 1.

This change has been expected for a long time. Mr. Long had intended to retire at the beginning of the late President McKinley's second term but he consented to remain until certain lines of policy, in which he was involved, was more satisfactorily arranged. Then when President Roosevelt, succeeded, though anxious to return to private life—for Secretary Long will never again enter public life—a strong feeling of loyalty towards Mr. Roosevelt induced the secretary to defer his retirement until it was convenient for the president to make a change. Mr. Long will re-enter the practice of law.

The correspondence exchanged today is as follows:

Navy Department, Washington, March 10.

My dear Mr. President: Will you kindly accept this as my resignation of the secretaryship of the navy—to take effect on the last day of May next, or sooner, of course, if you shall at any time so wish? It has been to me a delightful service. I leave the official circle of your cabinet, in which my association with you and its members has been so happy, with high appreciation of your administration and with most cordial good wishes for its success and for you personally.

Very truly yours, John D. Long.

The President.

White House, March 10.

My Dear Secretary: It is with very sincere regret that I accept your resignation. I shall always count it a privilege, not only to have served with you during the last six months, but to have served under you at the outset of President McKinley's administration. I have seen you in both relations, and it has never been my good fortune to be associated with any public man more single-minded in his devotion to the public interest. Our relations have been not merely official but also those of personal friendship.

May all the good fortune you so richly deserve attend you wherever you go. Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt.

To the Hon. John D. Long, secretary of the navy.

Mr. Moody's selection for the portfolio of the navy was the outcome of an interesting contest. There was no less than a half dozen aspirants but the struggle finally narrowed down to the two representatives in congress—Mr. Foss of Illinois, chairman of the naval committee of the house, who had the energetic support of his western colleagues, and Mr. Moody, for whom Senator Lodge made the winning fight. It was for a time in doubt whether Mr. Moody would not be placed in some important foreign mission rather than in the navy department, but he preferred to stay at home.

A Printer Greatly Surprised.

I never was so much surprised in my life, as I was with the results of using Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says Henry T. Cook, pressman of the Asheville, (N. C.) Gazette. "I contracted a severe case of rheumatism early last winter by getting my feet wet. I tried several things for it without benefit. One day while looking over the Gazette I noticed that Pain Balm was positively guaranteed to cure rheumatism, so I bought a bottle of it and before using two-thirds of it my rheumatism had taken its flight and I have not had a rheumatic pain since." Sold by W. E. Pelham & Son.